TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1896.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid, per Year..... 
 DAILY, per Year.
 2 00

 BUNDAY, per Year.
 8 00

 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.
 8 00

 To Month
 70

Postage to Foreign Countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

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Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Unital rates and New Youk Associated Plassa is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

#### A Wanton Sacrifice.

All can see now the disastrous effect produced upon Democratic efforts for sound money by Mr. CLEVELAND's shameful refusal to stamp out the Cuckoo movement to nominate him for a third term. The Democrats of Virginia, after seeing his nomination urged openly by two high officers of his own official household, and numerous other Cuckoos, men and newspapers, have refused to endure Mr. CLEVE-LAND's silence with further silence on their own part, and have condemned the third term by a formal resolution. As the Forty-fourth Congress condemned it, when its shadow bore the name of GRANT, the Virginia Democrats, in State Convention, say:

"It is the unwritten law of this republic, established by the custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the example of the greatest and wisest of those who have founded and maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office."

It is a lamentable and unpardonable fact that the Democratic party should have been led into a situation in which it is forced to defend itself against the charge that it covers a plot to overthrow this great republican rule. At the recurrence of a crisis demanding all its resources to meet its accustomed enemy, it finds to its dismay that its house is on fire, and part of its strength must be used to preserve itself. But, unfortunately, the point deserving of special attention is that the State which has emitted this patriotic anti-third-term declaration is In the hands of Democrats devoted to the cause of free silver coinage.

Democratic State Conventions favoring the gold standard have, very shortsightedly, preferred, or thought it harmless, to record "endorsements" of the Administration, leaving to silver Democrats the striking task of defending the Democracy's very citadel against the unholy ambition of the Administration's head.

Mr. CLEVELAND has done for the Democratic gold and silver factions substantially what he has done for the Republican and Democratic parties. Since he has been in the White House he has been steadily handing over to the Republicans the honorable and advantageous function of protecting the national flag and sentiment. In the same way he has given to the silver faction of his party the prestige and dignity of appearing before the people of the United States as

the Democracy's Old Guard. And all for the idle tickling of CLEVE-LAND's vanity!

# Anhalten, Landvogt,

To-day the hearing of the DAMSEN charges will be resumed before former Judge P CERTSON, and, in view of the scandalous disclosures already made at previous hearings, some color has been given to a rumor that the Landvogt DAMSEN, to escape the humiliation of summary removal from the office of Sheriff, would resign (resigniren), and thereby relieve this county of his signed," and the same word is used for resign and remove; therefore a person like DAMSEN, who knows only Plattdeutsch, could, without the services of an interpreter and a chart, see no distinction between being resigned and being removed; but there is an important difference, and it is much to be hoped, for the reasons which we will here recite, that through no misunderstanding of the meaning of English or German words Damsen of the nations," it says, "should follow will resign the office which he now holds with a stronger grip than any he has been able to fasten upon prisoners committed to his custody. Article X. of the Constitution of this State gives Governor Morton summary power of removing a derelict or incompetent Sheriff at any time during the latter's tenure by "giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defence." Both have been afforded Dansen, or rather both will be, for DAMSEN has received a translation of the air riges against him, and before the closing of the ROBERTSON hearing he will have an opportunity to state his defence. Should e Damsen hearing take its ordinary course probable that the findings of Judge ROBERT-SON will be submitted to Governor Monton in the month of September, following the rule in the DAVIDSON and in the BECK case.

A Governor, in the transaction of his publie duties, is accustomed to proceed with case, where Governor FLOWER removed, on charges much less serious than those filed against Damsen, the Sheriff of Erie county, more than three months elapsed between the appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony and the filing of the latter's report. Should Damsen now resign, the Goveroor would appoint a successor to hold office until the 31st of December next, a new Sheriff being elected at the election of this year, the amended Constitution (under section 3 of Article XII.) making an exception in its division of State and local offices where a vacancy has arisen. A Sheriff in office is not eligible for reflection, and therefore the appointee of Governor Monton would be restricted to a few months' time in which to inaugurate incompetence and dereliction.

It is not to be supposed that Governor MORTON will appoint as Damsen's successor any person not thoroughly competent and qualified, but the task imposed upon such an appointee between June and December, 1896, would be an onerous one. He would be compelled first of all to clear the office of DAM SEN'S whole crew of incompetents. He would have to fill the vacancies so caused by the appointment of individuals who would not bring the public service in New York into ridicule and contempt. He would be obliged, in the public interest, to make a choice of qualified auctioneers, of process servers speaking English, and of computers familiar with American and not Danish money. He would have to straighten out the affairs of the office, to find a domicile for SHAD ROE and a job for RUMPF, to have the Sheriff's books examined and becopied in English, and to seek by the

offering of rewards and other means the recapture of the various prisoners who have, from time to time, escaped from the custody of DAMSES. All this would take time-more time in fact than the incumbent would have; whereas if DAMSEN does not resign and the hearing before Judge Robertson takes its ordinary course, what will follow will be this: In Oc tober or thereabouts, and not within one hundred days of the election, Governor MORTON will appoint in place of DAMSEN removed, a suitable and competent Sheriff of New York who will hold office until the 31st of December, 1897, and the people of New York at the municipal election of next year will, along with other offices to be filled, Mayor, District Attorney, Comptroller, elect the Sheriff. The appointee of Governor MORTON can certainly within one year undo the effects of the errors, blunders whimsical mischances, oddities, laughable accidents, and ludicrous misunderstandings which have marked the course in office of DAMSEN, and thereby render to the people of

this city a valuable public service. These lines will reach the eyes of thousands familiar with English as she is spoke in the United States. They will reach the eyes of thousands, too, perhaps, who are familiar with High German. It is not impossible that some Plattdeutscher of Gluckstadt, familiar with the idlom of that town having some knowledge of English, may be able and willing to translate what is here printed for DAMSEN's benefit, and we adjure him to admonish DAMSEN not to resign. Governor MORTON can save him that trouble. All things come to him who waits.

## The Mohonk Conference,

The discussion of international arbitra tion which has been going on during the past week at Lake Mohonk has ended in the adoption of a general declaration on the subject. This declaration proves to be strong on the desirability of substituting the appeal to courts for the appeal to swords, but vague as to the methods by which such a change can be assured.

The most remarkable thing, however, about this declaration of facts and principles is what it did not declare. The great fact before this country and the world, relating to the subject discussed by the Mo honk Conference, is that in the Guiana boundary dispute between England and Venezuela there exists an almost perfect subject for arbitration. Nevertheless, this fact is wholly ignored in the declaration of the Mohonk Conference, and it also makes no reference whatever to the fact that the Congress of the United States has urged upon those two countries a resort to arbitration. In this respect the Mohonk Conference is like its predecessors, held at Philadelphia and Washington, which were much concerned about arbitration as a principle, and as maintained by a future permanent court, but had less to say of the one great dispute now demanding that form of settlement, the frontier controversy between England and Venezuela.

We must say in all seriousness that so

long as such a want of frankness exists upon the part of those who meet in these arbitration conferences, there is little hope that their views will be adopted. If international arbitration is to be resorted to between powerful nations only, and the attempt of a weak country to secure its advantages s to be ignored by its advocates, the system must be a good deal of a sham. England and the United States found very little trouble in putting to arbitration the disputes over the Northwest boundary, the Alaskan seal fishery, and the Alabama claims. Our country need not have any apprehension as to any of its own future controversies, whether they are those that can, or those that cannot be submitted to a third party as arbiter. But it is another matter when a weak little republic like Venezuela pleads for the decision of an unprejudiced referee official presence, and save the State a con- in an ordinary frontier dispute, and is ansiderable item of expense. In Plattdeutsch | swered by the tremendous power of England resign is translated literally as "to be re- that the only law for her is the law of the stronger. Venezuela sees arbitration conferences held in this country in regard to projects which at some distant day may be realized, and finds her own urgent cause carefully ignored.

We are bound to say, however, that whatever the shortcomings of the Mohonk Conference in this respect, it had the good sense not to urge Congress to pause in the duty of national defence. "Disarmament such recognition of and provision for the reign of reason over the passions of mankind." Some advocates of international arbitration have been urging that disarmament should precede the events spoken of. and have protested against the building of ships and forts with which, meanwhile, to protect our country. At least the Mohonk Conference was not guilty of that folly.

# Canned Food Before the Law.

Mr. Justice STOVER of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, has recently decided an interesting question arising out of the sale of a can of prepared salmon. and DAMSEN not resign meanwhile, it is The salmon was sold without any ex press warranty as to its condition. It turned out to be unwholesome and unfit for human consumption; the purchaser and others who are of it were made violently ill; and a suit was brought to recover damages ... the ground that, although caution and circumspection. In the BECK | there was no express warranty, there was an implied warranty on the part of the seller that the salmon was fit to eat.

> The Court determined otherwise, holding that the doctrine of implied warranty had

no application to such a case. In BLACKSTONE'S Commentaries there is general statement, to which Judge STOVER refers, to the effect that in contracts for provisions it is always implied that they are wholesome; but it is probable that this proposition is limited to those cases in which the seller has a better opportunity than the buyer to inform himself concerning the real condition and wholesomeness of the article of food sold. Thus it is entirely reasonable to say that a man who sells a quarter of beef from one of his own cattle slaughtered by himself is bound at his peril the changes made necessary by Damsen's | to know that the meat is sound and suitable for food: but it is quite another thing to say that the mere vendor of provisions, who has had nothing to do with preparing them, and who sells them in the unbroken packages in which they come into his hands, thereby engages that they shall turn out to

be wholesome when opened. In the latter case, according to Mr. Justice STOVER, the reason for assuming the existence of an implied warranty fails, inasmuch as the seller has no sources of information or knowledge which are not equally accessible to the buyer. "In the progress of affairs, the manner of preparing and selling food has come to that condition that everybody purchasing ought to be presumed to know that the retail merchant who sells to the consumer food sealed in cans, and with which he has no connection other than as conduit between packer and consumer, has no superior means of knowing the con-

tents of the can than the purchaser has, and in that event, if the purchaser desires to protect himself, he may ask for an investigation at the time of purchasing or he may get an express warranty as to the quality of the goods." Otherwise, if this view of the law is correct, the purchase of canned food

is made at the buyer's own risk. Of course, all that we have said, together with the entire argument of Judge STOVER in favor of this conclusion, is based upon the assumption that the seller is actually ignorant of the true character of the goods and has no reason to suspect that they are unwholesome. The concealment even of reasonable grounds for suspicion would doubtless render him liable to a purchaser who suffered injury.

The daily consumption of canned meat and vegetables in New York and Brooklyn is so large that this decision affects the interests of a very considerable portion of the inhabitants of both cities. Fortunately, however, we believe the cases are comparatively few in which canned food has proved to be actually deleterious. Unwholesomeness is the rather rare exception, while excellence is the rule.

#### The Sherman Statue.

We understand that of the sum, reaching nearly \$100,000, to be used for the SHER-MAN statue in Washington, the Government has appropriated \$80,000, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee subscribing, or expecting to subscribe, only \$16,000. This scarcely entitles the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to a voice at all in the selection of a design for this great public monument. But, nevertheless, the society's committee, headed by Gen. Dodge, proposes to erect a statue chosen by its own members, regardless of the opinion of the ablest sculptors in the country; and America boasts some very able ones.

It Gen. Donge's committee hasn't the decency to see that it is burdened with responsibility to the public, and that in executing this work it is not for it to override expert opinion by its own, then it is theduty of Congress to put a check on it. The people of this country don't want Gen. Donge or any General or Colonel appointed their National Superintendent of Art.

### Not Afraid of the Jews.

Among those of our fellow citizens who are spoken of as "multi-millionaires," we are not aware that there is a Jew. Yet there are a good many rich Jews in New York and in other parts of the country. For all that, we doubt whether the proportion of Jews who possess wealth is larger than the proportion in other elements of our population. It is estimated that there are about a million Jews in the United States, nearly one-third of whom live in this city and vicinity; and we do not think that the number of millionaires among them is greater than the number among as many Gentiles. We hear a great deal about "rich Jews," but we do not believe that more than two or three per cent, of our Jewish citizens are even moderately rich.

The statements made about the Jews by the Rev. Dr. HALDEMAN (Baptist) in his sermon of Sunday last were astounding; and, if he were not a friend of the Jews, we might suppose that he meant to frighten all other people. "The Jew," he said, "is the financial master of the world." "The largest commercial interests in New York," he declared, "are run by Jews." "The Jews." he affirmed, "own the best portions of land and the best palaces in Europe." 'In a few years." he predicted, "the Jews will control every profession in the world." Goo," he fearlessly asserted, "promised to give them honor, fame, and the wealth of the Gentiles."

These remarks of the Rev. Dr. HALDE-MAN lead us to believe that he is a man of large imagination, but unfamiliar with finance, real estate, statistics, palaces, and other solemn things.

The reverend Doctor next fell into prophecy. The Jews, in his opinion, will soon build up in Palestine the most powerful kingdom on earth. An anti-Christ, reigning at Jerusalem, who is to make his appearance before long, will smite the enemies of the Jews, devastate the nations, cause them to live in fear and trembling, and turn almost everything upside down. This royal anti-Christ will next be over thrown by divine power, and then the Jews, after repenting of their sins, will turn to Christianity. "Israel will rule the world."

Dr. HALDEMAN, it will be noticed, does ot go to the Scriptures when he prophesies. Not in any of the sacred books, from Genesis to MALACHI; not in any part of the New Testament, from the Gospel of MATTHEW to the Revelation of John, are the things fore told which are foreseen by the orthodox Baptist prophet of New York, preaching in the vicinity of the Boulevard and | bill mentioned is dead; Seventy-ninth street.

"Let us prophesy," said PAUL the Apostle, "according to the proportion of faith;" and we must assume that this is the fashion of Dr. HALDEMAN, who apparently has faith

that can remove mountains. We guess, however, that the prophecies of HALDEMAN will neither please the Jews nor terrify the Gentiles. We have never had any reason for believing that the Jews desire to smite their enemies any harder than they deserve to be smitten, or to devastate the nations beyond repair, or to own all the wealth of the world, or to rule it with a rod of iron. We do not think they are likely to be bamboozled by any anti-Christ reigning at Jerusalem. They are a shrewd people. They are peacefully disposed. They can't want more money than they have any use for. They are few in number, compared with other folks. Dr. HALDEMAN says there are 10,000,000 of them; but we must tell him that more than half of them live in Russia, and that the Czar won't give up his crown until he has made a big fight and has

been beaten out of his boots. We do not see any need to fear that our Jewish friends will smite this country They are getting along very well here under the Star-spangled Banner. They have all their liberties; they have opportunities of acquiring wealth, and few of them are known to be Mugwumps.

If Dr. HALDEMAN frightened his people last Sunday, let us allay their fears. Wo are very sure that the Jews in America will never deal with the inoffensive Gentiles too roughly.

"You are a disgrace to the force," said Magistrate SIMMS to a policeman in the Jefferson Market Police Court on Sunday last. The cirumstances which prompted the remark give proof that in some instances, at least, tices of the present day do not rely blindly on the judgment of policemen. The officer to whom the words were addressed had arrested and brought to court a young woman cyclist because her lamp didn't happen to be burning at the moment he saw her on the avenue. On being told to "hold up there, your light's out," she dismounted romptly and relighted her lantern. When about to proceed she was arrested, marched to the nearest station house, and from there taken in a patrol wagon to another station,

where women are received. Here she was locked in a cell, being forced to with-stand the reviling of disreputable women surrounding her. When the Magistrate had heard the whole story he discharged the prisoner with some very plain and intelligent legal talk to the policeman. Maxistrate SIMMS is a wheelman, and when he rides at night he carries a lantern. He knows the treachery of a wheel and the liability of its light being extinguished by vibrations and influences quite imperceptible to the rider. While stones and other objects may joit a wheel suffi-ciently to almost dislodge the wheelman, the lamp often remains burning as brightly as ever. Yet a sudden start, or a quick turn, or the jar from striking something in a peculiar way, quite unfelt in the saddle, is liable to extinguish the light in a jiffy. Eighth avenue where this woman was riding, was brilliant with lights from the street and shop windows, and the reflection of a bievele light in such places is carcely discernible. Close watch is required to

make sure the lamp is burning.

Cyclists are certainly no less amenable to the law than other persons, but the case in point is another evidence that the m nor contingencies of wheeling still form a blank chapter in the minds of some wheeling binecoats. For such the only text book is experience. It is doubtful, though, if they can find a more efficient tutor

St. Louis is handsomer this week than she ever was before. She is filled and garnished with lithographs of the Hon, WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON, and there is no handsomer man in the business. Ohio may contribute more enthusiasm, but she will be unable to contribute anything a hundredth part as decorative. Mr. ALLISON looks well and he would run well; but the race is not always to the handsome.

Chicago critic and the discoverer of baseball, has been indiscreet or ingenuous enough to utter a cruel opinion of the Boston nine, a colection of talent not without merit and hopes, They are not stayers," says the Hon. Bene. I'll bet several hundred dollars that Chicago will beat Boston out." Several hundred dollars is a somewhat indefinite expression, such one is surprised to receive from an accurate student of baseball like Mr. Anson. He would have uttered more clearly the thought that arose in him if he had said, "I will bet one American dollar that Chicago will beat Boston out." And even in that case, and with that definite proposition, he might lose his dollar. As the inventor and oldest living adept in the science of baseball, the Hon, Benf: Anson deserves respectful mention, but he sometimes forgets the immediate past and imagines that Chicago is the capital of the

Amid the noise of the captains and the shouting it is not ill to remember that the Hon. ROBERTUS JOSEPHUS COQUES and his aggrega-tion of toat propellers from New Haven will occupy a great space in the world this summer. 'Tis an eventful year, and Coopers and his merry men will not be the most inconspicuous event in the list.

An esteemed contemporary in Cincinnati is sufficiently deluded or illuded to remark that Chay Evans of Tennessee " is on of the first State south of to give a Republican plural-HENRY CLAY EVANS Is reasonably and Landsomely foremost in Tennessee, and he is it it with laurels, but it is not unjust to point out that the foremost Republican of Tennesse and candidate for Vice-Presi-Evans, but the Hon. Will-LIAN RANDERS MOORE. Balges almost as beautiful as 'r. Moone is, have been in cir-Tenne-see has two candidates for Vice-President; and Evers and Moore or Moore and Evans are not unworthy to stand by the side of LIPPITT and BROWN or BROWN and LIPPITT.

St. Louis will be crowded to-day if the Hon, MARCUS .Edit's HANNA lives up to his schedule and makes the West happy with his presence. Although he is a newcomer, he has the self-possession of a veteran, and the music of most of the bands in the world is heard around him. He will occupy St. Louis. He will fill the Convention ball. In short, he will be nearly as great a man as that favorite of the gods and of St. Louis, the Hon. CHAUNCEY IVES FILLEY. How can Mr. HANSA and Mr. FILLEY be in the same State at the same time? Somebody will have to move, or wise the State will have to move.

According to rumor or the solemn truth the people of Canton, in the State of Ohio, gong connected with the hall in St. Louis, sounded and a cannon fired the moment the nomination is made." This appears to be a graceful though unconscious merupher or pre-diction of the Hon. First Alany Forages, but it must be similted that "big fire gong" is bold almost to harshness, and does an injury to the essentially poetical and remantic character of the hero whom it connotates.

### QUIGGONTHE CHEAP MONEYCRAZE If the Republican Party and Candidate Mean Gold, Let Them Say Gold.

The Hon, Lemuel E. Quigg is a young Congressman, but the warning contained in a letter to one of his constituents is old-headed and worthy of notice, notwithstanding that the

My Dran Sm: You may be very sure that I shall oppose the bond bill. There is not the slightest possi-bility of its passage through the House. To tell the truth I almost wish there were. This country and its business interests need to be aroused to the extremely dangerous condition they are in. The fact that the business men of the country are folerating candi-dacies for the high office of President which they know to be lesse and disorderly on the ambed of monetarylegislation and the public credit is, to my mind, extremely unfortunate, The business men of New York seem to have no hear idea of the extent to witch home notions about 'cheap money' have got about. For the last ten

years the advocates of the free and unlimited coinage

of silver laye been circulating documents among that great mass of the population who are peer and have to toll and fight for a living, cout a nine all sorts of inidious and dangerous suggestion and no organized effort to meet this tool literature has been made. The idea that something of advantage will accrue to poor people by what is called, in careless and stupid phrase, "cheap money," hav received such general accepta-tion as to bring about a condition of sentiment that is full of menace to the prosperity of the country, to every wage carner, and to business interests generally. If Republicans think that prosperous conditions can be restored slundy by a new application of the protective policy, they will find themselves hugely mistaken. Invectors will not put out their money without a reasonable guarantee that the money which comes back to those will be as a seel as the money they gave. Any one of the eminent Republicans who has been suggested for the Presidency is mand enough and strong enough so far as the policy of protection is concerned, for as to that policy we are all agreed; but we ought to have a candidate, and the business men of the party should see to it that we do have a candidate, who will take high and strong ground on the subject of sound money, and who menoing god as

the sole standard of value, will not be afraid to say I asked my Congressional district to elect me a delegate to the National Convention with the single object of easting a vote for a platform which will declare not merely against the free and unlimited coin-age of silver, but for the gold stantari of value and for the payment of all the obligations of the Govern-ment in gold upon the creditor's demand, and for a candidate who will fit that platform and who will have had such a public career as can leave no uncer-tainty that his influence will be exerted to carry that

platform into effect.

I am not sure but that it would be healthy and useful in its effect upon public sentiment and upon the action of the Republican Convention if there were more danger than there is of the baseaue of this Popullat bond bill. There ought to be full appreciation of the fact that we are threatened, and gravely threatened, with financial by islation that amounts to nother ing less than repudiation. Faithfully yours, LEMUEL E. QUIGO

Clever.

From the Cleveland Plain-Dealer,

"Why do you double that letter twice?"

Because it makes it of two fold importance.

GUNS, SHELLS, AND ARMOR. The Success of Modern Surface-hardened

Pintes Against Projecties. WASHINGTON, June 8.-The contest between run and target which has been going on with varying success for many years has been greatly influenced in its later stages by the surface hardening treatment given to plates. Some years ago the gun was practically admitted to se the winner in this struggle, and it still has the enormous advantage given by the heavy powder charges that can now be used; but with the Harvey process and similar devices the resisting power of ship plates has become so great as to be able to break up and destroy the shells fired against them, and thus the war may be said to have been shifted in later days to one between plate and projectile.

The recent trials at Indian Head brought out very strikingly this point. The 12-inch plate that had been rejected for defects. The shell was of the Wheeler-Sterling type, and was ject of the cost. There are \$50 bicycles in the fired with a velocity of 1,800 feet per second. It market, which are sold in large quantities, and struck the plate in one corner, breaking off a portion of it, but being itself broken to pieces, There are \$65, \$75, and \$85 wheels in the maralthough some fragments got through. A plate of that character aboard a ship would have been one of many, and so supported by its neighbors. Accordingly, it is believed that the result would have been, in firing at a ship, that the shell would have been broken up without any part of it getting through.

It is true that a somewhat higher velocity han 1,800 feet per second can be imparted to the 12-inch shell; but, as an offset, the distance at which naval battles are carried on is often much greater than that of the Indian Head proving ground, and in addition, the shell may, and often does, strike the hostile ship at some angle other than a right angle. Resides, while the 12-inch gun is the largest which leading

the 12-inch gun is the largest which leading foreign powers like England are now mounting on shipbeard, armor much heavier than 12 inches is carried, some of our vessels having 14, 16, and even 18 inches. Thus wholly apart from the question of this plate being somewhat defective the result of the trial was a decided victory for armor.

The trial of two eight-inch shells against the eight-inch plate told a like story. Both were broken up without getting through the plate, the force of the impact showing itself in each case by a bulge on the rear face of the plate. One of these shells was a Carpenter and the other a Wheeler-sterling. The immediate results will be an increase in the velocities required to be used in the acceptance tests of such of the public is the excellence of our armor, to which the processes of surface hardening and double forging have contributed so much. Both the plates spoken of were double forged.

The present contracts require that a shell shail penetrate a Harveyed plate to a lepth

so much. Both the plates spoken of were double rorged.

The present contracts require that a shell shall penetrate a Harveyed plate to a depth equal to its own calibre. The object in increasing the velocities will be to give the shell a better chance of effecting such a penetration, instead of smashing the Harveyed surface of the plate. The guinnakers can give a tremendous velocity to their shells, and the armor makers can make an almost impregnable target; but the result is aid to be but for the shell. Yet enormous advances have been made in the hardness and toughness of projectiles during the last twenty years, and now our American-made shells are almost in the front rank of excellence. Such alterations as are made in the acceptance contracts for shells will unnoubtedly favor the contractor, at least until even more favor the contractor, at least until even more orfect projectiles than the present can be wised.

ly favor the contractor, at least until even more perfect projectiles than the present can be devised.

In still another way the defence may possibly be a gainer ever the attack. The news that Japan had ordered inclined instead of vertical turretelfor her new battle-ships building in England has again brought the question of the relative advantages of the two sistems litto general consideration. It came my when the vesses of the indiana class were under construction, and the decision against inclined turrets was made only after prolonged discussion. The Indiana and her mates were, in far, to originally planned with Inclined or conical turrets and the obvious advantages of furnishing a smaler mark and adding the glancing of shots were ested in their favor. But the ordinance officers argued, from the result of experiments which they quoted that only with a certain amount of the clination did the furret have any greater chance of keeping out a hostile shot than off it were penpendicular. They further urged that if such a degree of inclination were given to the turret here would be interested in the failure of the working space within, so that the handling of the gains would be interested parts associations.

They have scale was a prolonged ment to thousands of good ment to thousands appoint the not in Kentures; and in Kentures; and in Kentures; so in in Kentures; and the considerations.

They have sell the rensitions.

But they had somehow planet they feel to be the most secies as well as the matis of the procession of southern States which have one after another, and the result of the matis of the procession of southern States which have one after another. In the past of the procession and dackson flut this hope has greater chance of keeping out a hostile she had the laters which have thousands o

One general result of the recentifials of plates and projectives has been to confirm the view that the 13-inch gun adopted for the Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, Kearsarge, and kentucky is the right onlibre. It certainly has a greater smalling effect than the 12-inch, and the increasing ability of the thickest naval armor to resist complete perforation by the 12-inch under many hattle conditions is noted. We have had some difficulty in getting for the 13-inch guns powder that will give the large degree of voicely with the small pressure desired. But that is a temporary shortcoming degree of velocity with the small pressure de-sired. But this, is a temporary shortcoming that will be overcome, and is of course to argu-ment against the gun. The 13-inch caribre is likely, it would now appear, to figure on our very newest battle ships.

# A Dangerous Spot for Bleyete Riders,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEX SO: Kindly call attention to the danger of bievelists of coasting down the Palisade hills. Already this season two deaths have occurred on the Gorge road to Shady Side, and a dozen or more serious accidents on Palisade avenue, Englewood, one of the worst roads for coa-ting on account of its being so deceptive. No resident of the vicinity ever meets with an accident, knowing the danger. It is only the inexperienced or foolbardy rider from the city who is thrown and hurt. In Englewood, to protect the lives of those who do not value their own a resolution has been passed prohibiting creating, and directing the arrest and a fine of a least \$5, as at resent it is dangerous for any one on that avenue to drive in or out of their places without the risk of being run into by a coasting cyclist, or to drive across the same from a side street. Every Sunday a dozen accidents occur on Palisade Avenue, but seldom more than on an average of one serious one, the others being mercy strain or bruises and damaged wheels. C. ever meets with an accident, knowing the dan age of one serious one, the others beli-strain or bruises and damaged wheels.

Republicans Waking Up No McKinley, To run Easten on Tun Ses. Sec. If Mr. Mc Sinley processes the nomination for President at St. Louis ha will not receive the votes of a number of Republicans. The man who would make a great President and would recribe the votes of the major part of Repub-licans and Democrats as well is Speaker Reed. The patriots and all honest men who have the best interests of the nation in view, Democrats and Repno-licans North and South, would vote for him. If he is not nominated for President at 5t. Louis be can run. as an independent candidate, and should and I think would be elected. I will venture the assertion that after one year of President Reed's term many of the present McKinley shouters will say, "Well, I'm glad Mr. Reed was elected after all."

1 predict that if sound sense and honesty do not rule in this matter greater distress than experienced in past panies will result. COMMON SENSE AND HONESTY.

### Free Stiver and the Third Term. From the Springfield Union.

That Mr. Cleveland was auxious for a third term has een admitted in Washington. He felt that it was ne him for party services and was not influenced by the tradition that a third form was a menace to his country. Being fully appreciative of his own abilities. and confident that he was one of the country's great This was undoubtedly the reason he refrained from writing a letter withdrawing. He believed all along that, though matters did not look favorable, he could win at Chlesso, and that after the cause of sound money was triumphant by himself would be nominated as a fitting recognition of his services. But he miscalculated. It was the very fear that his nomi-nation would be inevitable, if sound money won, that was most potent in defeating that principle. Had the President written a letter to Prof. Wilson, Gen. Catchings, or any of his political friends, stating that in no circumstances would be be a candidate, there might have been a sound money victory, but acting as he did, he made the silver triumph inevitable.

from the Indianapolis Journal. Hieards-Well, old lill passed in his checks last

right. I understand that he died bard. Olesport—That's queer. He was dead easy while he was alive.

Worthy Eudeavor. From the Chicago Record.

"Perkins has resigned from the 'Improved Order of Red Men'?"
"Yes, he is getting up an organization called the Improved Order of White Men."

CHEAPER WHEELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On the

A Manufacturer's Betort that They Can-

subject of cheaper wheels, your correspondent "G. II. T." seems to be under the impression that all wheels cost alike to manufacture, and names as the cost price \$30; therefore, all wheels should be sold at \$50. The same argument might, with just as much reason, be used with regard to hats. Because the cheapest hat could be made at \$2, all hats should be sold at \$2.50, regardless of reputation, style, or material used. With the same reason, because there are 1-cent newspapers in the market, the cost of the paper, presswork. &c., being say is cent, all newspapers should be sold at 1 cent, regardless of the cost of producing them. Incidentally, when I go out in the morning and order from the newsdealer a copy of THE SUN at 2 cents, which was fired at by a 12-inch shell was one | I pay it because I think it is worth 2 cents, and I do not argue with the newsdealer on the sub-

There are \$65, \$75, and \$85 wheels in the market also, but is that any reason why there should not be \$100 bleyeles? The reputation for quality is secured by superior production, and from no other cause. In the manufacture of a bicyele, the best material, high-class work-manship, and fine finish are required to make a \$100 wheel, while cheaper material, cheaper workmanship, and ordinary finish are the elements necessary to produce a cheap wheel.

This morning a Sin contained the advertisements of a \$51 bicyele, and of several bicycles at \$19, \$32, and \$30. There is no necessity of "G. H. T." paying \$100 for a bicycle; but if he wants one of the best machines made, from a manufacturer of standard reputation, backed by a responsible guarantee, he is required to pay the higher price.

As I stated in my previous letter, it is possible that there will be a gradual reduction in the price of bicycles, but that all bicycle; no matter what their grade, should be sold at one uniform price, is as reductions as should be sold at the same price. The public are free to choose now, according to their means and according to the quality of the machino they desire, just as much as they will be in a year from now, and there will be as much difand according to the quality of the machine they desire, just as much as they will be in a year from how, and there will be as much dif-ference in the price of high-grade and cheap bl-cycles in 1897 as in 1896, and that condition of things will continue as long as blcycles are manufactured.

J. W. SPALDING. nanufactured. New York, June 6.

### An Ante-Convention Warning.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read ith much interest the interview with the Hon. William F. Sheehan, published in THE SUN of is termed the free-silver victory in the recent Democratic Convention in Kentucky was more in the pature of a personal triumph for Senator Blackburn than a triumph for the cause of the white metal. Kentucky, when the issue is squarely made, will not go for free silver. The result next November-assuming that the Republicans declare for sound money at St. Louis, and the Democrats, as now seems too painfully evident, for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, at Chicago -will prove the correctness of this prediction.

The result of the Convention's action at Lexington last week was a profound disappoint-

navy to this day. But ano her apteal will be made to his successor, the construction and Ordinance hureaus taking opposite sides of the question, as before. If any change at all is made it will be, of course to give the turret a still greater advantage over the gun.

It was lately reported that there was a movement to have larger plates made for our ships. It now appears, however, that the descreet the atmor makers is in the other direction, that of plates covering less area. They say that by naving a greater number of plates of plates and greater rapidity of manufacture.

One general result of the recentrials of plates and protecties has been to confirm the view and protecties and greater rapidity of manufacture.

# Brooklyn Union League Club, the Grant

Statue, and the Unpaid Sculptor. To the Entrop of The Sex-Sir What you cay editorially to-day of the fact that a noble bronze equestrian statue in the city of Precalen has been decorated with a mechanic's lien is only, unhappuly, too true. but instead of criticising the a migner, should you not have something to say about the deplorable no cessity which left him no other course? The laborer as you say and I may at I, even the professional la-boter even Mr. Partridge, who has given his genius, skill, art, and superintendence for four years, is worths of his hire

The 'ne ription for the pedcetal of the Grant statue

PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF INCOKLYN THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

If that inscription had read:

Trinking.

THE PRASS AND GRANITE OF WHICH THIS STATUE IS COMPOSED WERE PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF BROOKLYN THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB. BUT

THE GENIUS, SKILL, ART, STUDY, AND TOIL WHICH MADE THIS INSENTIENT BRASS AND MARRIE INTO A ULYSSES S. GRANT WERE PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF BROOKLYN WILLIAM ORDWAY PARTITIOGE.

then Mr. Partridge would indeed have felt the oner of having his work accepted by a great city as more than the equivalent of his four years' absorbing study and tool. But does it not arouse year indignation, as it does the indigna-tion of his fellow artists and of every honest gentieman, to think of the creator of this magnificent statue sitting obscurely upon the crowded platform while an opul int club presents to a great city, with noise of cannon and blare of trumpets, and shouting, and tempeting, and compent speechefying, indeed and his creat on, for which neither the said opinion club not the said great city has paid as event.

If there could be anything still further to agaravate the matter, it is the fact that not only has the Union Leavine Chill but appropriated Mr. Partridges artistic services without remaineration, but if has walled itself without acknowledgment of his inher in procuring it the materia and functing of the statue, at a most economical flare. For the sherman equestrain statue the shin of \$10,000 was not thought too large. The gentlement of the Union Leavine Chill of Brooking have not paid in all more than \$20,000 with likely own low chaming that because they paid that sum to Mr. man, to think of the creator of this magnificent

to their own showing. And worse than 1 and they are now claiming that because they had that sum to Mr. Fartridge in installments to disburse for them, there fore they have paid Mr. Partridge.

Hot the most remarkable answer to the claim which Mr. Partridge, after four years of noticul endowor to get his own mas been forced to be equitable remarks to collect is from a gentleman manual boulantin.

Fidale. Mr. Blair, in the homeon region of line is suffered to the equitable remarks to the claim agreed to pay or Flavridge 61,000 and the collect and the collect and the collect and the collect the nonmittee and the collect have failed to collect the nonmittee and the coll have failed to collect the nonmittee and the coll have failed to collect the nonmittee and the coll have failed to pay Mr. Partridge the money for which Mr. Fartridge has been colliged to file a lien. He could not well help admitting it. But he saws, afrily, the ves, we agreed to pay it, but we can't raise it, dent you know if Mr. Partridge has been founded to may it, but we can't raise it, dent you know it Mr. Partridge in the club of line in him. If we could not well help admitting it. But he saws, afrily, the ves, we agreed to pay it, but we can't raise it, dent you know it Mr. Partridge and the club of line of had been rich enough to have presented it with nikeservices there would have been in mechanic's deep on the statue of ten organizations I don't rightly see what other course could have been taken.

See I our, June 6.

#### Tips and Bribery. To the Epiton of The Sex-Sec. In re "Barbers'

forced to do.

Whereas "tipping" is as much brittery as bribing a Custom House officer, or briting a voter at election time. The one who gives the tip expects to gain an unfair advantage over the poordevil who can't afford to give a tip. to give a tip
tocialism would cure all this. It would abolish povery, and therefore abolish tipping and all other forms
of bribery. Yours truly,
John Gorway,

WHEN THE BIG WHEEL BROKE Sorrows and Humors of the Last Accident to It in Earl's Court, London,

Visitors to London during the last two years

have found that the great wheel at Earl's Court

was one of the things that must be seen and

tried if one wanted to do London thoroughly. and those who did try it may congratulate themselves that they didn't have the experience that befell some 400 merrymakers there about ten days ago. With its forty cars, each carrying its full complement of passengers, the big wheel stopped suddenly. From 8:30 in the evening until 1 o'clock the next afternoon moss of the passengers were kept high up in the air. while their friends on the ground shouted encouragement and sent up food by means of a rope. A similar accident occurred to this wheel a year ago, and the English newspapers dismissed it with brief mention. There was more humor than danger in the situation, and the London newspapers missed both. The experiences of the passengers who were in the big wheel a week ago when it stopped were decidedly uncomfortable. When the cry went up "The wheel
has stopped!" there were thousands of people
enjoping the attractions of the Empire of India
exhibition and listening to the bands in the
brillantly lighted gardens. A rush was made
from all parts of the grounds to the wheel. The
people found the electric-lightedcars with their
occupants haited high in the air. The women
in them raised an outer; and their friends on
the ground yelled back encouragement. It was
impossible to repair the damace to the wheel so
that the cars could be lowered before daybreak,
and every effort was put forth to make the prisoners in them as comfortable as they could be
under the circumstances. The night was coal
and few of the women in the cars were provided. week ago when it stopped were decidedly upand every effort was put forth to make the pris-oners in them as comfortable as they could be under the circumstances. The night was coul-and few of the women in the cars were provided with wraps suitable to such exposure at an alti-tude of 300 feet. The restaurant attached to the exhibition was kept open all night, and to the cars to which a rope could be thrown food was sent.

the exhibition was kept open all night, and to the cars to which a rope could be thrown food was sent.

The staff of attendants upon the wheel is composed in the majority of instances of old seamen. Two of these clambered reil the rim of the wheel, carrying with them row by means of which baskets of provisions were drawn up. The occupants of one of the cars, however, were the first to secure communication with terrafirms, the result of an ingenious thought of Miss F. Landsdale of Chester terrace. This young woman possessed a reel of cotton, and carefully lowering it from the window of the car in which she was imprisoned a stout string was attached. This, upon being drawn up, brought a rope, to which was attached a basket containing light refreshments. The sators already referred to afterward reached other eccupants, although some of the cars were out of their reach, in consequence of their swinging outward.

There were women in the cars who called down frantically that the wheel must be moved because it was necessary for them to get home that night.

Some of those who were imprisoned threw down messages on slips of paper to be sent to their friends who might be waiting for them, several of the enforced imprisonments might have had awkward sequels had not the managers of the wheel giadly given certificates to the effect that the bearers had passed the night in the air because of an accident.

The break was repaired at 1 in the afternoon, Before that time many of the passengers had been brought down by means of chairs attached to ropes. When the wheel was in working order again the remninder of the passengers were liberated. The london newspapers refer to the generosity "of the management in providing a breakfast for these passengers after they got back to earth.

back to earth.

ENGLISH ACTOR ON AMBRICAN STAGE.

How the Golden-rgg-laying Goose Has Been for the Moment Killed, From the Pail Mall Gazette.
To the Editor of the Pall, Mall. Gazette-Sir.

Some weeks ago there appeared in your paper some very pertinent remarks as to the causes of the depres sion in theatrical matters on the American stage. At this time I was under engagement in America and was able to endorse the truth of these statements from direct observation. The close of the season has given a very practical proof of the disaster you wisely fore-shadowed. It is reputed the chief American firm dealing with large imported combinations has made as assignment. This could be the only result of the en-

been compelled to guarantee.

It would be well that English managers and sotors should look carefully into the cause of the trouble. The Americans have been most generous to us. They pay our "star" actor and actress managers far more than they can possibly carn at home. Many English well to ask if we have always given full value in re turn. I venture to assert that we have not done so to many cases, and that the American public, just as discerning as it is generous, has at last grown tired or paying first-class prices for second and third class

It has often been the policy of the English "star" actor or actress manager to do things well on his or her first visit—to take with him or her excellent sup-porting actors and actresses, and to allow their com-pany some share of the generous harvest of the dolars. Success has repaid this sensible and fair me The "star " however, has too often followed by tak ing to him or her self all the credit, and on second and third visits cheaper and cheaper support has been engaged, until at last the American public, many times bitten, appear to have become permanently sly, and the permissions "star" system has once more been exposed in its greed, in its commercial rotten ness, and in its destruction of the best interests of dramatic art. Yours faithfully. W. FARRER, Jr.

4 CAMBRIDGE BOAD, BARNES, MAY 26. Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

At the Marchioness of Salisbury's reception on the Queen's birthday all the good looking mothers and some of them grandmothers. "Helie," the latest operatic success in Paris, was heard recently by electrophone in London, the sound being transmitted over the London Paris telephone circuit.

another expedition to explore the interior of Australia has been sent out from Adelaide. It is equipped for an eighteen months' absence, Calver paying the expenses.

At the last Brawing Room the carriages, with a few exceptions, were mean and shabby, most of the ladies going to the Palace in one horse hired broughams, according to Pruth's account. John Bunyan fought on the Roundhead side dur-

ing the civil war in England. This has been definitely settled by the discovery of his name in several places of the muster solls of the parliamentary garrison of Newport Paqueeli. Some people ms thought John fought for King Charles, English seems not highly esteemed at Oxford, only two students being candidates for honors in their mative language, the same number applying for Oriental languages, while there were 143 candidates in classics, 119 in modern history, 90 in law, 50 in natural science, 39 in theology, and 29 in mathematics.

Another ossitled man has been found and exhibited to the Parts Academy of Medicine. He is a Roumanian Jew of thirty, who began to ossify twelve years ago, first up the right side of his back, then down the left side. He has hardened now to the nape of the neck, his head is turned to the left, and the laws are anenylosed. He can still move his arms and legs a little with great dimentry.

Philately has begun to develop crimes of its own, While Paris is excited over the discovery in a trunk of the body of a stamp collector, murdered for his collection, London has had a burglary, the main object of which was a rare collection belonging to some dealers. As it was locked in a safe which the burglars could not open, they took away

what albums and loose stamps they could find.

A Scotch Prestyterian stained glass window see
up, of all places, in St. office's Church in Edinburgh, should rouse Jenny Geddles from her grave and make her hurl her stool again at it. The Marquison of Bute and of Breatalbane, the Earls of Airlie, of Aberdeen, and Hopetown, and Lord Bel-haven and Stenton will all have panes in a window, memorating the connection of their families with the Scottish General Assembly during the reigh of Queen Victoria.

A crusa to against holicy pokey has been going on in London for some years past, shocking accounts of the neillions of microbes found in the mixture being published from time to time. A member of the Health Board, however, analyzed a strawberry ice cream bought of one of the most fashionable. tained from cight to fourteen million bacteria to the cubic centimetre, among them the bactling coll, which is a worse record than that of the Italtan street senders.

Fuerterentura, one of the Canary Islands, has a mysterf of the sea, according to the London Daily Mail. A ble packing case was recently cast ashore there, which, on being opened, was found to con-tain mother wooden box of finer make. Inside this was a zine box, perfectly water tight, into which had been neatly packed the corpse of a young wom-Tips" I would say that the barber's poverty compels an, elegantly dressed, and wearing jewels. The him to receive tips or any other "charity," so be is seein had a wound in the forchead, her eyes had blameders, as he can't be blamed for doing what he is been put out; the girlish face was that of a trustered to the computer of the co nette, about twenty years old, with dark half, She wore a white embroidered bodies, a black slik ... dress with small red flowers worked as design, black atlk stockings, no shoes, and chamols leather gloves. Her carrings were of gold and diamond Photographs have been taken of the corpse and will be circulated to try and secure identification.